DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XII. ZATURDAG den 12den JUNY, 1824. N. 24

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Wedūwe Wm. Lee.

DE Schoutbynacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

(HET VERVOLG EN SLOT VAN ONZE LAATSTE.)

e. Dat gesalveerde goederen by publieke opveiling zullen moeten worden verkocht, ten zy dat alle belanghebbenden, op voorstel van den eigenaar mogten zyn overeengekomen dezelve te laten waarderen, of uit de hand verkoopen.

f. Dat, als er geene cautie als voormeld zal zyn gesteld, het strandregt, en alle andere regten en vorderingen van het Gouvernement en van de genen die de salvatie zullen hebben gedaan, ten Vendu Kantore zelf, ten behoeve van het Gouvernement en andere belanghebbenden zullen worden ingehouden, volgens eene door den Raad Contrarolleur deswegens aan den Vendu meester te doene opgave, welker beloop op assignatien van den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien zullen worden uitbetaald, en in geval van eenig verschil dienaangaande tusschen het Gouvernement of andere belanghebbenden en de eigenaren der goederen, zal het bedrag der gesalveerde goederen ten gemelde kantore gedeponeerd blyven tot dat de bevoegde regtbank daarover zal hebben beslist.

g. Dat de eigenaren van gestrande of aangedrevene goederen, wanneer zy zich tegenwoordig bevinden, of anders hunne aanwezige consignatarissen of gemagtigden, het regt zullen hebben om zelven, of door anderen van hunnen wege, hunne goederen te doen salveren en met de genen die zy daartoe gebruiken zoodanig accoord aan te gaan als tusschen hen zal kunnen getroffen worden, in welk geval het bepaalde een derde salvatie loon zal komen te vervallen.

h. Dat gestrande en aangedrevene goederen welke de eigenaar mogt hebben verlaten door en van wege het Gouvernement ten behoeve van de Koloniale Kas, zullen worden genaast en in bezit genomen.

i. Dat dusdanige goederen voor verlaten zullen worden gehouden wanneer de eigenaar, deszelfs consignataris of gemagtigde die daarby tegenwoordig mogt zyn geweest, of kennis daarvan bekomen hebbende, zich echter van alle bemoeying daarmede onttrokken heeft door die goederen zonder toezigt te laten, of geene poging tot salvatie van dezelve te doen, of wel zulks aan gevangen zynde, daarna gestaakt, zoodanig dat de goederen zouden verloren gaan als zich niemand anders daarmede bemoeide.

k. Dat reeds gesalveerde goederen, waarmede de eigenaar zich niet zoude willen bemoeyen, door het Gouvernement alleen zullen worden in bezit genomen om dezelve, ad opus jus habentium, by publieke opveiling te doen verkoopen, ten einde, na aftrek van s'Lands regten en vorderingen, als mede van het salvatie loon en verdere kosten of lasten uit den opbrengst daarvan, het overblyvende bedrag ten behoeve van wien het zal toekomen, in de reserve kas der kolonie te deponeren.

l. Dat gesalveerde goederen waarvan de eigenaar onbekend mogt wezen, mede door het Gouvernement alleen zullen worden aanvaard en by publieke opveiling, ad opus jus habentium verkocht, ten einde uit het provenu daarvan de lands regten en vorderingen salvatie loon en alle verdere kosten en lasten op hetzelve af te trekken en het overschietende bedrag in de reserve kas der kolonie te deponeren voor rekening en ten behoeve van de genen welke daarop regt hebben, en by edicte zullen worden opgeroepen om hun regt binnen den tyd van een jaar en zes weken te bewyzen; op pœne van verstek en dat het gedeponeerde bedrag aan den Lande zal vervallen.

m Dat de gene welke geene kennis aan den Commandeur zal hebben gegeven van door hem gesalveerde gestrande of aangedrevene goederen; of dusdanige goederen, of eenig gedeelte daarvan, zich toegeeigend, verborgen of ontvreemd mogt hebben, als schuldig aan de misdaad van diefstal zal worden gehouden en deswegens zal gearresteerd, teregt gesteld en gestraft worden.

n. Dat de verkochte wrakken van gestrande vaartuigen, door de koopers daarvan, binnen den tyd van vier maanden, van den verkoop dag af te rekenen, van de kust des eilands moeten worden afgehaald, op verbeurte derzelve ten behoeve van het Gouvernement, hetwelk de magt behoudt om, op verzoek van de belanghebbenden, daartoe redenen vindende, den voorzeiden termyn te verlengen.

6. *Op artikel 44 opzigtelyk aangiften aan het bestuur, &c.*

a. Dat de aangifte van geboorten of sterfgevallen aan den Commandeur, of aan den genen die hy tot de aanneming daarvan mogt hebben gekwalificeerd, geschieden moet door het hoofd van het huisgezin, binnen acht dagen na de geboorte van een kind of na het overlyden van iemand, wie het zy, die tot zyn of haar huisgezin behoort; op verbeurte eener boete van twaalf realen.

b. Dat eenige ingezeten die, jaarlyks, in den loop der maand January, of daarna, zoo dikwyls als tusschentyds zal gevorderd worden, in gebreken zal hebben gebleven om van zyn of haar huisgezin, en van het getal vee, zoo schapen, kabrieten als ezels; als mede na den oogsttyd, uiterlyk in de maand April, van de hoeveelheid der ingeoogste mais en van alle byzonderheden die den oogst betreffen, naauwkeurige opgave aan het bestuur te doen, verbeuren zal zoodanige boete als hierin nader ten opzigte van aangiften in het algemeen zal worden bepaald.

c Dat een ieder die van woning verandert, binnen drie dagen na de verhuizing, daarvan aan het bestuur zal moeten kennis geven, met opgave van zyne of hare nieuwe woning en van het oord waarin dezelve gelegen is, op verbeurte eener boete van tien pezos van achten.

d. Dat de genen dewelke vaste goederen door koop, of op eenige andere wettige wyze in eigendom verkrygt, gehouden zal zyn, binnen den tyd van acht dagen na de bezitneming derzelve, daarvan aan het bestuur kennis te geven, met vermelding van de benamingen dier goederen en van de oorden waarin zy gelegen zyn; op verbeurte eener boete van vyf en twintig pezos van achten, dewelke eerst zal moeten betaald zyn alvorens de Commandeur het certificaat zal mogen verleenen hetwelk volgens artikel 40 van het reglement van administratie en bestuur op Bonaire vereischt wordt tot het transporteren of hypothekeren van vaste goederen; onverminderd zoodanige andere pœnaliteit als ten opzigte van het niet doen van tydige opgave wegens verkochte vaste goederen reeds is of nog zal worden bepaald.

e. Dat de ingezetenen bovendien nog, gehouden zullen zyn aan het bestuur zoodanige andere of meerdere opgaven binnen den daartoe door hetzelve, of van hooger hand, te bepalenen tyd te doen als noodig zullen zyn en van hen zullen worden gevorderd om het Gouvernement in staat te stellen daarnaar te handelen; op pœne van by weigering om hieraan, of aan het bepaalde in § *b* te voldoen, eene boete van een honderd pezos, voor de eerste keer; van twee honderd voor de tweede keer, en van drie honderd pezos van achten voor de derde keer te zullen verbeuren; buiten en behalve zoodanige actie als het Officie Fiscaal als dan tegen de onwilligen, als wederspannigen aan wettige verordeningen en bepalingen, zal vermeenen te hebben en te moeten institueren.

f. Dat, by wanbetaling der boeten in de voorgaande § *e* bepaald, de gene die dezelve verbeurd heeft, met gevangenis zal worden gestraft, en wel de eerste keer, voor eene maand; de tweede keer; voor twee maanden, en de derde keer, voor drie maanden, na dat het Officie Fiscaal tot de geregtelyke invordering daarvan zal hebben geprocedeerd en daarop condemnatie zal zyn verleend.

g. Dat de hiervorengemelde boeten, wanneer dezelve buiten geregtelyke invordering worden betaald, zullen zyn ten behoeve van de Koloniale Kas, den Commandeur en den aanbrenger, elk een derde; maar, ten gevolge van procedures, door het Officie Fiscaal gevoerd, betaald wordende, zal de Raad Fiscaal ook daarin een aandeel hebben en ieder dus een vierde genieten.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis, binnen het Fort Amsterdam, op Curaçao den 18den Mei 1824, het elfde jaar van Z. M.'s regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd,

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter Ordonnantie van dezelve,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE. Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, den 28sten der gemelde maand.

(w. g) W. PRINCE. Sec.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 11den Juny 1824.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gekwalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden 20 oncen voor een Reaal; kunnende de Fransche Broden een once minder wegen.

Op pœne als by publicatie dd. 16den Maart 1824 gestatueerd is.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,

WM. HK. GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

Den 4den Juny 1824.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DE ondergeteekende Bode by het Collegie van Commercie en Zee Zaken dezes eilands, maakt hierby aan het Publiek bekend dat, zoo er geene wettige verhindering hier tegen komt, hy als dan op den 14den dezer maand de Colombiaansche schooner genaamd de BOGOTA, by Publieke Opveiling zal doen verkopen ingevolge het vonnis van Executie door het voorzeide Collegie op den 1sten dezer tegen dezelve gewezen.

JOH. G. WYS, Bode.

Den 11den Juny 1824.

DE ondergeteekende biedt aan te koop tot de minst te bekomene pryzen:

Rhyn Wyn, by Kisten en Dozynen.

Champanje, idem. idem.

Witte en Rode do.

Bordeaux Wyn, Teneriffe, Malaga, Brandewyn, Goede Oude Rum, Genever, Hollandsch Bier, &c.

Als mede Patent, Raap en Lyn Olie, Schryfpapier, Schagten, Rood Lak. &c.

AUGUST MULLER.

May 28, 1824.

FOR NEW YORK,

THE BRIG



WILLIAM PRINCE,

Wm. Turner, Master.

Has good accomodations for Passengers and will sail in a few days. For Passage only, apply on board or at the Store of

O. M. DACOSTA.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—JUNY.

5.	bark	Moncerate, Amingual,	Porto Rico
	——	Elizabeth, Requester,	Cumarebo
	brik	Leopard, Hetchcock,	New York
	golet	Venus, Gomez,	Rio-de-la Hacha
8.	lantje	Cosmopolite, Boom,	Puerto Cabello
	golet	Josephine, Werner,	St. Croix
	——	Toevallig, Walter,	Porto Rico
	bark	Ursula, Franson,	dito
	——	Hebe, Lena,	dito
9.	——	De Hoop, De Jesus,	Coro
	golet	Jonge Jufvrouw Carolina, De Hachet,	Bonaire
10.	bark	Anna Catharina, Dupyn,	Porto Rico
11.	golet	Saturnus, Schonewolff,	Aruba
	——	Carolina, Bodwell,	Maracaybo

UITGEKLAARD—JUNY.

5.	golet	Fiegig, Ostolozo,	Porto Rico
	——	Helena, Bolwig,	dito
8.	schip	Sara Maria, Bostyn,	Amsterdam
	bark	Fanny, De Hachet,	Bonaire
	golet	Lady Cantz'laar, Martin,	P. Cabello
	——	Nancy, Rains,	Baltimore
	——	Harmony, Hall, Martis,	Rio de la-Hacha
	——	Henry Johnson, Mallet,	Aruba
9.	——	Neptunes, Evertsz,	dito
	——	Dorothea, Allé,	Bonaire
	lantje	Cosmopolite, Boom,	Coro
	golet	Virtus Cresens, Rynardus,	dito

Op verleden Zaturdag is alhier van La Guayra aangekomen, Z. M.'s korvet de Eendragt, kapitein Schröder.

Op Dingsdag vertrok Z. M.'s brik de Merkuur, kapitein Muller, naar de Mona Passaat en Aguadilla, hebbende onder konvooi de Sara Maria, kapitein Bostyn, en twee andere vaartuigen.

Met de aankomst van een vaartuig uit Aruba vernemen wy dat er voor eenige dagen geleden ten oosten van dat eiland, 18 zeilen groote en kleine vaartuigen zyn ontdekt geworden, houdende de koers naar het zuiden.

Wy vinden in de Colombiaansche nieuwspapieren het plan des grondslags en der artikelen tot regeling voor het daarstellen van eene bank van leening in Venezuela, voerende den titel van "de Bank van Venezuela." In de hoofdstad Caracas zal de bank geestabliceerd worden met een kapitaal van twee millioenen pattienjes, verdeeld in 20,000 aktien van honderd pattienjes elke, die door individuen, het zy in kompagnieschap of genoodschappen zullen ingeschreven en betaald worden. In de steden van Caracas, Valencia, La Guayra en Puerto Cabello zal de inschryving geschieden; welke inschryving geinspecteerd zullen worden, door 5 kommissarissen uit de stad Caracas en drie van elke der andere plaatsen, welke zullen worden verkozen door den president van het hooge geregtshof van civile en crimineele justitie. By de inteekening moet men voor elke aktie 5 pattienjes in goud of zilver geslagen geld van de Republiek betalen, of met geld stukken van vreemde landen ter gelyke waarde; na verloop van zes maanden dat de inschryving zal geschied zyn, moet men andere 10 pattienjes betalen voor elke aktie, en andere zes maanden na deze verloopen zynde, betaalt men 20 pattienjes, met de achtien maanden 30 pattienjes en met het einde van twee jaren 35 pattienjes. De inteekenaren, hunne opvolgers ofte erfgenamen zullen betiteld worden gelyk zy by dezen betiteld worden, als een staatkondige genoodschap met den naam van "hoofd bestuurders en medeleden der bank van leening van Venezuela" en zoo blyven voortduren tot en met den 31sten December van het jaar 1854, met dezen titel zullen zy wettiglyk geauthoriseerd zyn, om te mogen houden, koopen, ontvangen, genieten en behouden voor hun en hunne navolgers vaste eigendommen, koopwaren en andere effecten niet boven de waarde van vier millioenen pattienjes beloopende, waaronder het kapitaal van de bank begrepen wordt; en met de volle en wettiglyke magt om te mogen verkoopen, vervreemden, overmaken of af staan de interessen behoorende aan de institutie; zoo mede te mogen eisschen, en als eisscher verschynen vóór eenige bevoegde regtbank, maken, houden en gebruiken een algemeenen zegel, welke veranderd kan of ongebruik gemaakt worden naar vereischt der omstandigheden, gelyk ook te kunnen daarstellen, of in uitvoer brengen de reglementen en wetten, welke zouden raadzaam geoordeeld worden, ter regeling van gemelde institutie, zynde die inzettingen niet strydig met de grond wet van den staat of byzondere wetten van Colombia.—Voor het bestuur der zaken van gemelde corporatie, zullen er 13 direkteurs benoemd en verkozen worden door de aktionisten of derzelver magthebbenden op den 1sten January van elk jaar, by eene meerderheid van stemmen; de stemmen welke de aktionisten zullen mogen hebben, zyn naar evenredigheid der aktien welke zy mogten bezitten, die vyf aktien hebben, zullen eene stem hebben, van 6 tot 55 aktien, eene stem voor elke 10 aktien, van 56 tot 160 eene stem voor elke 15, en van 161 tot 740 eene stem voor elke 20 aktien, zoo dat de minste zyn zal, eene stem voor elke 5 aktien en de meeste 50 stemmen voor 740 aktien, welk getal niet gesurpasseerd mag worden. De aktien kunnen by endossement genegocieerd worden; zoo eenige der aktionisten in gebreke mogten blyven, op de bepaalde tyden de voorschrevene som te voldoen, zullen zy verbeuren hetgene zy ingelegd hebben en de aktien op publieke opveiling verkocht worden; 500.000 pattienjes ingeschreven zynde, kan er eene tak van de bank geestabliceerd worden in Valencia, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra en andere steden van het departement. Dit instituut zal niet vermogen te accepteren of te betalen, assignatien van mindere waarde dan 5 pattienjes, en welke op vertooning met klinkende munt zal moeten betaald worden. De publieke kassen van het departement van Venezuela vermogen, in betaling derzelver schulden te ontvangen de assignatien van de bank van Venezuela, zoo lang dezelve in klinkende munt zullen worden betaald. De president, direkteuren en mede leden der bank van Venezuela zyn geauthoriseerd, eene premie van 7 pct. te disconteren van de betalingen, schuldbrieven, &c.

Caracas, 26sten Mei.

By eene aankomst van St. Thomas zyn er berigten ontvangen dat de Heer Hurtado, ons minister, de Britsche geldleening van 1822 voor Colombia heeft erkend en dat de Colombiaansche fondsen gerezen zyn van 68 tot 88 pct. Onze nieuwspapieren, by dat vaartuig aangebragt, niet verder loopende dan tot den 25sten Maart, zoo zyn wy niet in staat te zeggen op welken gezag dit berigt berust.

By een paket van Bogota, aangekomen dezen morgen, wordt gemeld, de benoeming gebragt te hebben van onzen gewezenen intendant generaal Soublette tot ambassadeur voor Groot Brittanje. Wy kennen geen ander bekwamer voor dezen post, en mogt dit geragt waar zyn, zoo is ons eenigst leedwezen dat deze gedurige verandering noodzakelyk geoordeeld was, daar dezelve strekt ter vertraging der geheele afdoening van onze negotiatien in Engeland, en geeft eene zeer verkeerde indruk van den staat onzer raadgevers.

St. Thomas, 16den Mei.

Gisteren is alhier binnen gekomen, eene Colombiaansche keper met eene prys schoener bevragt met negers, welke voor eene lage prys zullen verkocht en naar Porto Rico verzonden worden, gelyk reeds geschied is met verscheidene pryzen van andere kapers, waarvan eenige onder Colombiaansche vlag tot diskrediet van de natie; het is voor eenige dagen geleden dat er hier twee Spaansche brikken opgebragt waren, en derzelver ladingen tot zoodanige lage pryzen verkocht dat men olie had gekocht jegens een pattienje de demijohns, en eene pyp goede roode wyn voor 5 pattienjes. Colombia heeft niets dan diskrediet van hare kapers: waarom worden dezelve dan toegelaten om te bestaan? de omstandigheden van de Republiek zyn nu veranderd, en hetgene voordezen als een voordeel kon aangemerkt worden, kan ernstig nadeelig worden, in dezen krietiken zamenhang van onze aannaderende erkenning, in een tydstip dat wy behooren, gezonde staatkunde en civile grondbeginzelen te verspreiden.

Het Londensche journaal van kunsten en wetenschappen van Maart, geeft het berigt van verscheidene nieuwe uitvindingen en waarnemingen, van hetwelke wy de volgende uitgetrokken hebben:

Een penseel koker, met een inwendige snymesje, dat door een schroef in werking gebragt wordt, ten einde het potlood voorwaards te stooten zoo dat het puntje van het potlood naar mate dat het uitkomt van zelf afgesneden wordt; dezelfde uitvinding wordt ook toegepast op het teeken kryt en gekleurde potlooden. Er worden ook pennen gemaakt van schilpad of hoorn in plaats van schachten, wanneer deze stof tot eene neb gesneden wordt wordt dezelve zacht gemaakt door ze eerst in kookend water te dompelen, men doet kleine stukjes van eene harde zelfstandigheid in de punten, door welke wyze de pennen, even zoo duurzaam als elastiek worden.

Odessa, 4den Maart.—Een schip dat te Konstantinopel aangekomen was na eenen zeer schielyken overtogt van slechts 40 uren brengt de gewigtige en voor de Porte zeer onrustende tyding mede, dat Mahomed Ali Pacha, onder koning van Egypte, eindelyk het masker, afgeworpen heeft, en zich zelve onafhankelyk verklaard heeft; het was reeds lang geleden in Konstantinopel bekend, dat hy groote dingen in overweging had, en dat de Porte alle mogelyke middelen aanwendde om zyne magt te verzwakken, en hem onlangs bevolen had om 10 000 man te leveren, om de Grieken te bevechten. Mahomed besloot in plaats van dit besluit op te volgen, zich zelve onafhankelyk te verklaren; en daarvoor heeft hy zeker het gunstigste oogenblik uitgekozen, de gene die instaat zyn, om zich een denkbeeld te maken van den toestand van het Turksche ryk, kunnen oordeelen wat de gevolgen van deze gebeurtenis zullen zyn, ten welks opzigte wy naar verdere byzonderheden uitzien, en welke misschien al de oostelyke provintien van het ryk schokken zal, om niet te spreken van den toestand van de hoofdstad zelve welke zoo vele behoeften van Egypte ontvangt; wy voorspellen dat deze gebeurtenis de vrywording van de Grieken voltooyen zal en den dood slag aan de magt van de Porte geven.

De Buffalo Patriot van den 4den dezer meldt dat er een groot getal emigranten door die plaats gedurende deze Lente doorgetrokken zyn, voornamelyk naar Michiam gaande. Acht wagens opgepropt met huisgezinnen en meubelen, trokken verledene week door die plaats, bestemd naar het westen.

UIT ST. THOMAS NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

Philadelphia, 5den Mei.

Kapt. Ward kwam van Rio Janeiro te Salem aan, en berigtte dat het gerucht der aankomst van den koning en koningin der Sandwich Eilanden naauwkeurig was. Zy zyn weder in February van Rio Janeiro naar Engeland vertrokken, en het is te verwachten dat zy de Vereenigde Staten zullen bezoeken, vóór dat zy naar hunne geboorte plaats zullen terug keren. Z. M. heeft de gewoonte van zyn land afgelegd en die van de Brazilien aangenomen. Het gerucht dat de koning twee vrouwen by zich heeft is onnaauwkeurig. De zuster van de koningin vergezeld haar, en het gantsche gevolg bestaat in twaalf personen. Zy zyn van voornemen van Engeland op Boston terug te keren.

April 26.

Op Woensdag kwam te Boston aan van Mobile, de brik Ferox, kapt. Stone. Op den 7den ter hoogte van 24° 24' N B. 81° lengte, ontmoette kapitein S. het Colombiaansche korvet de Bolivar, van 20 stukken geschut, met deszelfs prys het Spaansche korvet de *Ceres*, van 26 stukken, bestemd naar Pensacola, om te repareren. Een ander oorlogs schip was er in het gezigt onder Amerikaansche vlag.

PASSAGIERS VERTROKKEN.

Met de Sara Maria.—De Weled. Gestrenge Heer Mr. H. R. Hayunga, Beminde en Zoontje—Mevrouw H. C. Kleppenburg en Zoontje—twee Zonen van den Weledele Heer Wm. Prince—twee Zonen van den Weledele Heer Hk. Schotborgh, j. z. en een Zoon van wylen den Heer Bothhendriksen.

OVERLEDEN—Op verleden Zaturdag nacht, Mevrouw Deweduwe C. C. van der Linden.

Arrived on Saturday last His Majesty's corvette Eendragt, captain Schröder, from La Guayra.

Sailed on Tuesday morning for the Mona Passage and Aguadilla, H. M.'s brig Mercury, captain Muller, having under convoy the Sara Maria and two schooners.

By an arrival from Aruba we are given to understand, that a number of 18 sail of vessels of various description have been descried about the east of that island a few days ago steering southwardly.

La Guayra.—Arrived at this port on the 20th inst. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands corvette Eendragt, captain Schröder, having on board captain H. W. De Quartel, of the Royal Navy of Holland, commissioner from his government to our Republic.

By the politeness of a friend, we have been favored with the following interesting speeches, which were delivered at a splendid entertainment lately given to the intendent general Urdanetta, on his arrival at Maracaybo:—

MARACAYBO.

At a dinner given by the municipality of Maracaybo to the general in chief Urdaneta, upon his arrival to assume the command of the department of Zulia, and at which his Britannic majesty's health was drank, Mr. Sutherland the consul of that nation spoke as follows:—

Sir,—I congratulate you with all my heart upon the friendly relations about to be established between Great Britain and Colombia, and I can safely assert that no men could have viewed with greater anxiety for its ultimate success the glorious struggle in which you have been so long engaged, than the illustrious personage whose health you have done me the honor to drink and the ministers that encircle his throne.

Although an honorable and just policy towards Spain, the ancient ally of Great Britain, does for a time retard her more direct interference in your quarrels, still that policy encourages the government and people of England to look with fixed hope to such an adjustment, as will secure to you your liberties, and to Spain the same reasonable advantages as to other nations.

This will easily and advantageously be effected by her recognizing your independence, of which, Sir, all I have seen since my arrival amongst you, convinces me, she can never deprive you.

I have every reason to hope that the first intelligence from Europe, will acquaint us of the continental powers having abandoned all intention of interfering in the concerns of the free states of South America, and of their having relinquished all right, except what may accrue to them, from friendly negotiations. But, Sir, should those governments still persist in a project, which I consider not less criminal, than ridiculous, I have any thing but reason to fear their success:—That powerful and undaunted navy which their combined fleets have been before taught to respect will, early in its career, if not totally destroy, at least lop off one limb of their expedition. The president of the United States of America will claim another as his share, and I doubt not but you will dispose of the maimed carcase in Colombia with a due appreciation of the object for which it may have sent amongst you.

It is impossible to contemplate without the greatest satisfaction, the benefits that a rising state like Colombia will derive from a direct

commercial intercourse with Great Britain; more particularly so, when enterprize shall not be shackled by any unnecessary restrictions; when all monopolies shall be discouraged and unlimited freedom of trade assume her more prosperous and fertile reign.

Thus, then, has Colombia, only to pursue one direct and honorable course, by calling into action all the energies of the state to maintain the liberty she has established with the loss of so much blood, by encouraging commerce and agriculture, by contracting honorable alliances with the free nations of the world and by strictly avoiding all interference in their internal concerns.

Sir, your arrival to take upon yourself the command of this department, appears to give general satisfaction, I have no doubt but the confidence of your government has reposed in you will be nobly repaid, that it may add to your glory and the benefit of your country is my most sincere wish.

General Urdanetta said that he had lately seen his Britannic majesty's commissioners at Bogota, who had assured the Colombian government of the friendly disposition of England towards Colombia, and that he looked forward with great pleasure to the establishment of such relations, as would be mutually advantageous to both countries, that he was particularly gratified at finding at the port of Maracaybo a gentleman so capable of promoting the good feeling that it was desirable to maintain betwixt Colombia and the first European power that had made overtures of friendship.

Turkey, Russia and Greece.—The sublime sultan appears to have caused all the Jews employed at the Custom House to be arrested, and to give an account of themselves for the last forty years. This measure is attributed to a desire to extort money from this oppressed race.

Accounts from Noremberg of the 21st March, state, that when the divan were informed by the Russian minister that he was instructed to demand the immediate evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, the sultan returned to his former system of inventing excuses to obtain delay. In the St. Petersburgh Gazette of the 3d March, it is said that "an official note of the Ottoman cabinet, ordering the pacha of Sillistria to evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia, is hourly expected to be issued." This shows that Russia confidently expected its *ultimatum* to be instantly complied with by the Porte. The sea and land armaments at Constantinople are represented as actively proceeding, and that the sultan encourages them by his presence. But whether these forces are destined to war with the Pacha of Egypt, with the Greeks, or with the Russians, is a problem difficult to be solved in the present situation of Turkish affairs. The grand vizier and the reis effendi are stated to be both sick at Constantinople.

It is said in the Turkish accounts that the Greeks had been repulsed with loss before Patras, and that the Egyptian fleet had a hand in the affair. This seems very doubtful. Accounts from Zante of the 2d March state, that the mediation of lord Byron had produced the happiest results with the chiefs of Peloponessus, and that his voyage to Tripolizza was a complete triumph. He had opened a correspondence with Theodore Colocotroni, in consequence of which the latter had evacuated Nauphe, and that important fortress was occupied by a garrison, composed of Hydriots, Spezziots and Peloponessians. Colonel Stanhope has established a military hospital; and Maurocordato a Lancasterian school, at Missoloughi.

Bengal papers of the 9th of January have been received at the office of the Boston Palladium. They give the most distressing accounts of a famine at Madras. Parents were abandoning their children, and several had already died from absolute starvation. A military force, stationed at the Godowns where rice was distributed, has been scarcely able to prevent depredations. The inhabitants of Pondicherry were also suffering for the want of food.

A subscription in aid of the Greeks has been opened at Calcutta, and up to the 8th of January 18764 sicca rupees had been subscribed.

A rope bridge recently made at Calcutta has excited much admiration.

Caracas, May 26.

The public will peruse with extreme interest, the Message of the vice president to Congress.

There is a peculiar and manly character in this document, which distinguishes it from all that have gone before it. It tells the simple truth, and neither exaggerates our excellencies, nor conceals our defects. That false coloring and metaphor, which in some of our state papers approaches hyperbole, and which savors rather of weakness than power, is here discarded; and general Santander with a moderation, peculiar to real strength, has given the Congress as he promised, a faithful picture,—not a flattering likeness of the Republic.

In treating of the matter of most interest at this moment, namely, the precise views of the British commissioners; his excellency leads us to infer that there is nothing determined in their powers. After observing that "the sympathy of the British nation, and the justice of its government, did inspire him with the most flattering hopes," he adds, "I am sorry that I cannot announce to you the definitive resolution of his Britannic majesty, with respect to the Republic." Thus we may reasonably presume, that the British government will await the report of its commissioners before any decisive step be taken.

BOGOTA.

CONGRESS.

MESSAGE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA, IN CHARGE OF THE GOVERNMENT, TO THE CONGRESS OF 1824.

Citizens of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives.

The present Congress, is assembled under more favorable auspices than was the last. In the year past, the enemy still occupied some important parts of the Republic, from whence spreading alarm in the adjoining departments, they exerted every effort to bring about a happy result; in which hope they were encouraged by the plots of the disaffected, who had been generously allowed to remain in our territories. Fortunately their enterprize has failed; and their projects have only tended to consolidate public opinion, and give fresh lustre to the glory of Colombia. You enter on your deliberations in behalf of our constituents at a moment of tranquillity, afforded us by providence, as a recompence for the unceasing sacrifices of the people and army of Colombia. However uncertain may be the duration of this calm, the executive feels the most lively pleasure in presenting you with a faithful picture of the Republic, and suggesting to you such ideas as experience has furnished, persuaded that in no former session had you a more ample field than now, for the display of your patriotism and intelligence.

The government of his Catholic majesty persists in its old system, of denying the justice of our emancipation, and the power which has placed the Republic on a level with independent nations. The Cortes of Spain in its very last agonies, refused to acknowledge the independence of the South American states, contenting itself with sending commissioners to hear our grievances. The executive has heard nothing of this commission as far as relates to Colombia, which may be attributed to the explicit declaration made to Congress in its former message, that no negociation would be listened to nor admitted, that had not for its basis, the unequivocal acknowledgement of our national sovereignty. Nevertheless, the executive has lost no favorable opportunity of convincing the Spanish government, that we are ready to forget our grievances, terminate the war, and promote the happiness of both nations; but the disasters which have befallen the constitutional system in the Peninsula, forces on us the conviction, that our only hope of success is in arms. King Ferdinand has been restored to absolute power by means of a French army, aided by the Spaniards themselves. His public acts with regard to the new American states, clearly demonstrate that he seeks to renew the war, and reduce us to our ancient and disastrous servitude. Whilst however, the executive has no doubt of the views of the cabinet of Madrid, it feels equally satisfied, that the opposition they will encounter from the Republic, will be such as finally to preserve our independence, our government, and our laws. The Congress will have a material influence over this event, by affording the executive the means of preserving foreign and domestic security; and I therefore trust that your first attention will be called to this important object, for which purpose it will be necessary to recall to your remembrance my communication of the 9th of April last.

Our relations with the governments of America have assumed shape and consistency. The military situation of Peru has summoned our warriors to that country; and the liberator and president, availing himself of the permission of Congress, has taken on himself the task of leading them to victory. The presence of the liberator in Peru has powerfully contributed to rescue that state from the terrible evils of civil war; the confidence reposed by the Peruvian government and people, in the liberator, is a happy presage of their liberty; and there can be no doubt, that if on our part, we continue to furnish them with succours, the Peruvian war will terminate happily, and the fate of South America be sealed. The succours granted by the Republic to Peru, exceed those provided for by the treaty of alliance, ratified by the executive with your consent and approbation: but as the geographical position of this state, identifies its safety with that of Colombia, prudence counsels us to make it the scene of our immediate defence. The Peruvian Congress has ratified the treaty of alliance and friendship with the Republic; and the Chilian Congress must also by this time have ratified its treaty with us, with such modifications as we thought necessary to make therein. The treaty celebrated with Buenos Ayres, shall be forthwith laid before you for your examination and approval; as likewise that with Mexico, should it arrive in time. These various treaties have completed the American federation, which the government of Colombia devised for the purpose of giving force and stability to the independence of the New World; and as this important project has already begun to produce in Europe, the effects which we anticipated, the executive will not cease, until it beholds assembled a Congress of plenipotentiaries from the new American governments. The situation of Mexico is very different from what it was last year. The people and army having conspired against the administration of Iturbide their first magistrate, the authority of Congress has been thereby reestablished, and himself deposed, and forced to reside in Europe. This event may have for ever eradicated the monarchical principles which had obtained in that country, and will form the basis of a popular representative form of government. The new government of Mexico advances in its path with energy and firmness.—This is sufficiently manifest by its measures for assembling the Congress, prohibiting commerce with subjects of Spain, blockading the fortress of Ulua, and finally expelling the disaffected from its territories. The provinces of the ancient captain generalship of Guatemala have become an independent state, and one of its first acts was, as we have learnt, to adopt a representative form of government. Some of its towns sought protection from Colombia during the political agitations of the imperial government: but as the executive could not be a party to the dismemberment of other states, neither could the territories of the Republic be extended, agreeably to the fundamental law, I confined myself to the interposition of good offices with the Mexican government, in favor of these towns, and the offer of an asylum to their persecuted patriots.

This seems to me a favorable opportunity to state, that the government of Colombia has never entertained the dangerous doctrine of interfering in the affairs of other independent nations.

The residence in this capital, of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, must tend to encrease those friendly relations which already exist between the two governments, and to advance the interests of the Republic. The Colombian minister was received in Washington with the consideration due to his character, and to the political analogy between the two countries. The president of the United States has distinguished his administration by an act of eminent justice, worthy a country conspicuous for liberty. In his late message to Congress, he has announced that "he will consider the intervention of any European power, for the purpose of oppressing or offering violence to the independent governments of America, as a manifestation of hostility towards the United States; that government contemplating the intention of the Allied Powers to extend their system to any portion of the American hemisphere, as dangerous to the security and peace of the said states." Such a policy, (so consolitary to the human race) may obtain a powerful ally for Colombia, in case its liberty and independence should be threatened by the Allied Powers. As the executive cannot be indifferent to the turn which the policy of the United States has thus taken, it is now sedulously engaged in reducing the question to a fixed and determinate point. The Allied Powers can bring no charge against the Republic of Colombia; its government has always strictly respected the rights of sovereigns, and their subjects. Ever ready to open the fountain of its national wealth to all nations, it exacts from them no other return, than that of respecting its independence and institutions. But should the genius of evil raise us up fresh enemies, time will prove, whether Colombians and their government have sufficient patriotism to make the most grievous sacrifices in behalf of their independence and liberty. In what relates to our commerce with the United States, I have endeavoured to promote mercantile relations, and to protect our trade by appointing consuls and agents, and also by causing our laws and statutes to be circulated, and strictly adhered to.

(To be continued.)

May 12

We know of no branch of our domestic policy that has hitherto received less encouragement from protecting and liberal laws than that of agriculture. Thus whilst the government has shewn a laudable anxiety to protect commerce as a branch of revenue and prosperity to the state, we behold this superior source of both, suffered to languish, oppressed by a thousand grievances, and with all the old Spanish abuses still unreformed. There can be no doubt however, that in addition to the shackles naturally imposed on agriculture by ecclesiastical tributes entailments, &c., the events of the revolution have tended more fully to develope their pernicious effects. They have exhausted the revenues and capital of the landholder, without relieving him from any of these taxes on his industry; and worse still, have demoralized our peasantry—the very soul of agriculture. In proof of the former fact, it is well known that scarcely a landed proprietor has sufficient capital, to put his estates into cultivation; and let those who doubt the latter, contemplate our peasantry daily resorting to the public houses throughout the country, to gamble and stake on the event of a card, that time and money which should be appropriated to the maintenance of themselves and families. The consequence of this improvidence also falls on the landlord, since a certain weekly sum must still be provided for the support of the laborer and his family, which his employer is obliged to furnish, together with his gambling losses, or leave his own estate uncultivated: hence too it is, that the price of labour has materially increased of late, and that no man can be found to cultivate our fields, unless he can gain in two or three days, sufficient to enable him to pass the rest of the week in idleness, or something worse. Surely this state of vice and imposition calls loudly for the correcting hand of government. The peasantry of an agricultural country are its very life blood; and a vicious system here, will tend more to shake the whole political and social edifice, than superficial observers may imagine. It seems to us an easy matter to pass some law which might restrain the peasantry from ruining their country and themselves, by gambling. All countries we believe have restrictive laws in this respect: religion itself enjoins it, alone in

no Christian country is it tolerated, that after gambling the whole week, the lord's day shall be set apart for a more than ordinary indulgence in this vice.

The injustice and impolicy of the present system of tributes, entailments, &c. have been too ably insisted on by others, to need any further reprobation from us; but one evil which has hitherto been deemed unworthy of legislative interference, deserves to be recorded, in consequence of having lately reached an unparalleled and alarming height. We allude to the extensive robberies carried on by the slaves of estates, and encouraged by those who buy their stolen goods. This practice is an organized system on the coast; it prevails particularly on cocoa estates; and has gone well nigh to make them utterly useless to their owners. In crop time, boats are fitted out at La Guayra, for the purpose of visiting all the estates along the coast, with a view of purchasing at a reduced price, the cocoa from the slaves; and thus are the latter encouraged to plunder, by an assurance of always finding purchasers, in these dishonest traders. It is from this cause, we venture to say, that scarcely a cocoa estate pays its expences, and yet the remedy to the evil seems to us very simple. It is merely to inflict a heavy fine on all persons who shall buy, or shall be found with cocoa in their possession, without a certificate from the owner of the estate, or his agent, of its having been duly sold by their authority. If such a decree were issued, and vigorously enforced by the officers of government, slaves would no longer plunder their masters, in as much as they would find no purchasers of their pelf.

Another cause of the depressed state of agriculture is, as we observed before, the want of capital, and the impossibility of obtaining it either on mortgage or otherwise, without some guarantee to the lenders, from government. A measure has been adopted in Mexico, by which individuals have raised a large fund in England for the improvement of their properties, by mortgages on them, strengthened by the security of government. If in imitation of this wise and liberal policy, our government would enable the owners of estates to borrow money on mortgage in England or elsewhere, it would give an impetus not merely to agriculture, but to the general interests of the country, and would ensure the government itself a more certain and enlarged revenue, in the improvement of our domestic industry, than it can ever depend on from other resources: since our imports, and consequently our income thereon, must ever be limited, in as much as our population is so; but the produce of our soil is raised for an unlimited consumption, and the whole world is our purchaser and consumer.

Extracts taken out of " *Napoleon in exile or a voice from St Helena* " *the opinions and reflections of Napoleon, on the most important events of his life on government in his own words, by Barry E. O'Meara, Esq. his late surgeon.*

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

I communicated some of those remarks of the governor's to Napoleon, who replied, "I do not believe that he acts according to his instructions; or if he does, he has disgraced himself by accepting a dishonourable employment. A government two thousand leagues off, and ignorant of the localities of the island, can never give orders in detail; that they can only give general and discretionary ones. They have only directed him to adopt every measure he thinks necessary to prevent my escape. Instead of that, I am treated in a manner dishonourable to humanity. To kill and bury a man is well understood; but by this slow torture, this killing in detail, is much less humane than if they ordered me to be shot at once. I have often heard, continued he, "of the tyranny and oppression practised in your colonies; but I never thought that there could exist such violation of law and of justice, as are practised here. From what I have seen of you English, I think there is not a nation on earth more enslaved; as I told colonel Wilks, the former governor of this island." Here I observed, that I begged of him not to form his opinion of the English nation by a little colony, placed under peculiar circumstances, and subject to military law; that to judge correctly of England, one must be *there*, and *there* he would see how little a person with a brown, or a black coat, cared about the ministers. "So said the old colonel," replied Napoleon, "but I only speak of you, as I have seen you, and I find you to be the greatest slaves upon earth. All trembling with fear at the sight of that governor. There is Sir George Bingham, who is a well disposed man, yet he is so much afraid, that he will not come and see me, through fear that he might give umbrage to the governor: the rest of the officers run away at the sight of us. " I observed that it was not *fear*, but delicacy, which prevented Sir George Bingham from coming, and that as to the other officers, they must obey the orders which they had received. Napoleon replied, "If they were French officers, they would not be afraid of expressing their opinion as to the barbarity of the treatment pursued here: and a French general, second in command, would, if he saw his country dishonoured in the manner yours is, write a complaint of it himself to his government. As to myself, continued he, "I would never make a complaint, if I did not know, that were an inquiry demanded by the nation, your ministers would say, 'he has never complained, and *therefore* he is conscious that he is well treated, and that there are no grounds for it.' Otherwise, I should conceive it degrading to me to utter a word; though I am so disgusted with the conduct of this *sbirro* (spy,) that I should with the greatest pleasure, receive the intimation that orders had arrived to shoot me—I should esteem is a blessing."

Asked his opinion of the emperor Alexander, "*C'est un homme extremement faux; un Grec du bas empire,*" (he is an hypocritical man; a Greek of the lower empire), replied Napoleon. He is the only one of the three (Alexander, Francis, and the king of Prussia,) who has any talent. He is plausible, a great dissimulator, very ambitious, and a man who studies to make himself popular. It is his foible to believe himself skilled in the art of war, and he likes nothing so well as to be complimented upon it, though every thing that originated with himself relative to military operations, was ill judged and absurd. At Tilsit, Alexander and the king of Prussia used frequently to occupy themselves in contriving dresses for dragoons; debating upon what button the crosses of the orders ought to be hung, and such other fooleries. They fancied themselves on an equality with the best generals in Europe, because they knew how many rows of buttons there were upon a dragoon's jacket. I could scarcely keep from laughing sometimes, when I heard them discussing these *coglionarie* (trifles) with as much gravity and earnestness as if they were planning an impending action between two hundred thousand men. However, I encouraged them in their arguments, as I saw it was their weak point. We rode out every day together. The king of Prussia *was un bete, et nous tellement ennuye,* (an idiot, and wearied us so) that Alexander and myself frequently galloped away in order to get rid of him.

"Nothing," continued he, has been more simple than my elevation. It was not the result of intrigue or crime. It was owing to peculiar circumstances of the times, and because I fought successfully against the enemies of my country. What is most extraordinary, and I believe unparalleled in history, is, that I rose from being a private person to the astonishing height of power I possessed, without having committed a single crime to obtain it. If I were on my death-bed I would make the same declaration.

"During the war with you," said he, all the intelligence I received from England came through the smugglers. They are terrible people, and have courage and ability to do any thing for money. They had at first a part of Dunkerque allotted to them, to which they were restricted; but as they latterly went out of their limits, committed riots, and insulted every body, I ordered Gravelines to be prepared for their reception, where they had a little camp for their accommodation, beyond which they were not permitted to go. At one time there were upwards of five hundred of them in Dunkerque.— I had every information I wanted through them. They brought over newspapers and despatches from the spies that we had in London. They took over spies from France, landed and kept them in their houses for some days, then dispersed them over the country, and brought them back when wanted. The police had in pay a number of French emigrants, who gave constant information of the actions of the Vendean party, Georges, and others, at the time they were preparing to assassinate me. All their movements were made known. Besides, the police had in pay many English spies, some of high quality, amongst whom there were many ladies. There was one lady in particular of very high rank who furnished considerable information, and was sometimes paid so high as three thousand pounds in one month. They came over, "continued he," in boats not broader than this bath. It was really astonishing to see them passing your seventy four gun ships in defiance. I observed, that they were double spies, and that they brought intelligence from France to the British government. "That is very likely," replied Napoleon. "They brought you newspapers; but I believe, that as spies, they did not convey much intelligence to you. They are *genti terribili* (terrible people) and did great mischief to your government. They took from France annually forty or fifty millions of silks and brandy. They assisted the French prisoners to escape from England. The relations of Frenchmen, prisoners in your country, were accustomed to go to Dunkerque, and to make a bargain with them to bring over a certain prisoner. All that they wanted was the name, age, and a private token, by means of which the prisoner might repose confidence in them, generally, in a short time afterwards, they effected it; as, for men like them, they had a great deal of honour in their dealing. They offered several times to bring over Louis and the rest of the Bourbons for a sum of money; but they wanted to stipulate, that if they met with any accident, or interruption to their design, they may be allowed to massacre them. This I would not consent to. Besides, I despised the Bourbons too much, and had no fear of them: indeed, at that time, they were no more thought of in France than the stuarts were in England. They also offered to bring over Dumourier, Sarracin, and others, whom they thought I hated, but I held them in too much contempt to take any trouble about them."

Conversed at length with Napoleon about the situation of England, which he imputed entirely to the imbecility of lord Castlereagh. "If," said he, "your ministers had paid attention to the interests of the country, instead of intriguing, they would have rendered you the most happy, and the most flourishing nation in the world.— At the conclusion of the war, they should have said to the Spanish and Portuguese governments, 'we have saved your country, we alone have supported you, and prevented you from falling a prey to France. We have made many campaigns, and shed our best blood in your cause. We have expended many millions of money, and consequently the country is overburdened with debt on *your* account, which we must pay. You have the means of repaying us. Our situation requires that we should liquidate our debts. We demand, therefore, that we shall be the only nation allowed to trade with South America for twenty years, and that our ships shall have the same privilege as Spanish vessels. In this way we will reimburse ourselves, without distressing you' Who, " continued he," could say no to this. France is now nothing. Besides to tell the truth, it would be only a just demand, and none of the allied powers could deny your right to exact it; for it was through you alone, and the energy which you displayed, that both Spain and Portugal did not fall. You might have asked,' who saved Portugal? who only assisted you with men and money, besides having saved your existence as a nation? In this way you would have had your manufacturers thriving; your sailors employed in your own ships instead of starving, or being forced to seek a livelihood with foreign power; your *saraille* would have been contended and happy, instead of being obliged to have recourse to subscriptions to keep them from starvation. As it now is, France will soon have the trade of the Brazils; as you have in your own colonies more cotton and sugar than you want, and consequently will not take the productions of the Brazils in exchange for your merchandise. Now the French will; as Martinique, cannot supply a quantity sufficient for the consumption of France. They will exchange their manufactured goods, silks, furniture, wines, &c. against the colonial produce, and soon have the whole trade of the Brazils. In like manner they will have the preference in trading with the Spanish colonies; partly on account of the religion, and also because the Spaniards, like other nations, are jealous of a people all powerful at sea, and will constantly assist to lessen that power; which is most effectually to be done by lessening your commerce. Another piece of folly in your ministers was the allowing any nation but yourselves to trade with India; particularly the Dutch, who will be your greatest enemies; and probably before twenty years, when France has recovered herself, you will see the Dutch unite with her to humble you. If you had made those demands, they must have been granted; and the powers of Europe would not have been more jealous of you than they are now, and always will be, as long as you have absolute power over the seas, and insist upon the right of search, and other articles of your maritime code. You would then have the means of keeping up your maritime empire, which must decay if you have not more commerce than the rest of the world. But your ministers have had false ideas of things. They imagined that they could inundate the continent with your merchandise, and find a ready sale. No, no: the world is now more illuminated.* Even the Russians will say, 'why should we enrich this nation to enable her to keep up a monopoly and tyranny of the seas, while our own manufacturers are numerous and skilful.' You will, " continued he, find that in a few years very little English merchandise will be sold on the continent.† I gave a new era to manufactories. The French already excel you in the manufactory of cloths and many other articles. The Hollanders in cambric and linen. I formed several thousand, I established the *Ecole Polythechnique*, from which hundreds of able chemists went to the different manufactories. In each of them, I caused a person well skilled in chimistry to reside. In consequence, every thing proceeded upon certain and established principles; and they had a reason to give for every part of their operations, instead of the old vague and uncertain mode. Times are changed, " continued Napoleon," and you must no longer look to the continent for the disposal of your manufactures. America, the Spanish and Portuguese main, are the only vent for them. Recollect what I say to you. In a year or two your people will complain, and say, 'we have gained every thing, but we are starving: we are worse than we were during the war.' Then perhaps your ministers will endeavour to effect what they ought to have done at first.— You are not able, " continued he," to face even the Prussia in the field, and your preponderance on the continent was entirely owing to your naval sovereignty; which perhaps you will lose by this military disease of your ministers. England has played for all or for nothing, *(ha ginccato per tutto o per nieute.)* She has gained all, effected impossibilities, yet has nothing; and her people are starving and worse than they were during the midst of the war; while France, who has lost every thing, is doing well, and the wants of her people are abundantly supplied. France has got fat, notwithstanding the liberal bleedings which she has had; while England is like a man who has had a false momentary strength given to him by intoxicating liquors, but who, after their effect, sinks into a state of debility."

(To be continued.)

* A perusal of the tariff just promulgated by Russia will show prophetic this opinion was.

† The whole of this conversation was communicated by me to official persons in London shortly after it had taken place.